sladh books for the army; the first state of the points of dislams and department to the penting of dislams and department attention and so tout, \$1,06,000.

For the inclusion capeuses of the Quarterment met, consisting of possage on letters and packets met, consisting of possage on letters and packets in the control of the army on pub is service; the control of t

the intercent of non-central proof laborers in the Quartermuster's lard office in miture, here of interpreters, soles, and quides, Department, compensation of clark to officers of the Quarter for the army; compensation of clark to officers of the Quarter for the army; compensation of forage and was a manaster's Department; compensation of forage and was a manaster's Department; compensation of forage and was a constant of the second the expenses incident to their pursuit; the of desertor, and the expenses incident to their pursuit; the of desertor, and the expenses incident to their pursuit; the officers of descondant of descondant of the compensation of the

For contingent expenses of the Adjutant Jeneral's department at division and department headquarters, four hundred

dollars.

For compet sation of the clerk and messenger in the office of the commanding general, two thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of the office of the commanding general, three handred dollars.

For arranment of fortifications, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

For order ance, ordinance stores, and supplies, including horse equipments for the mounted regiments, two hundred and three thousans adollars.

For the current expenses of the ordnance service, one hundred

housand dollars.

For the manufacture of arms at the national armories, two undered and fifty thousand doilars.

For an entels the indig the purchase of sites for new arsenals for deposit in Texas and New Mexico, and for the erection of sitable magnetics and other arsenal buildings in Texas, in altfornia, in Washington or Oregon Territory, jand in New Jexico, two hunored and three years doils?

For requires a dimprovements and new machiness at Harney's

Mexico, two hunered and thirty thousand one hundred and fifty-seven dolls at For repairs at disprovements and new machinery at Harper's Forrey, \$28.892.

For repairs and new machinery at Springfield armory, Massachusetts, \$38,00.

For the completion, including water-wheels and shafting of the new water shops, grading grounds, and conscruption of the new water shops, grading grounds, and conscruption of the rew water shops, grading grounds, and conscruption of the new years of the first at \$25,00.

For curveys for military defenses, geographical explorations, and recombisea-toes, for military purposes, \$25,00.

For continuing the survey of the northern and northwestern lakes, including Lake Superior, \$50,00.

For the Post Office extension, \$300,000.

For the Post Office extension, \$300,000.

For the purchase of 5,000 barrels of gunpowder for the Pacific cost, \$12,000.

For reasurage prior to July 1, \$1,815, payable through the For arreasures.

For arreadages prior to July 1, \$1,815, psyable through the office of the Third Auditor, under an act approved May 1, \$1,820, in addition to the balance undrawn in the treasury, \$2,000.

THE LATEST NEWS RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH

FROM WASHINGTON. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 25, 1856. In the Senate, to-day, Mr Wilson offered the following resolution, which produced quite a sen-

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to inform the Senate if the reported reply by Gen. Pereifer F. Smith, a: his quarters at Fort Leavenworth, as given to the citizens of Leavenworth City, who called upon him to protect their lives and their property from the bands of armed maranders, viz: that he had no authority; that these bands are requirely enrolled as the military of the Territory, and that everything they do is done under color of law; and that the citizens who thus applied for protection have no redress except in the fature by recot to the civil powers that be, is true; and it true, the President of the United States be further requested to inform the Senate if such reply by Gen. Smith to the citizens of Leavenworth was authorized by the instructions given to him by the President of the United States or Secretary of War.

The House has been engaged all day on private

The House has been engaged all day on private bills, and this evening Buncombe political speeches are being made in Committee of the Whole. Mr. Burlingame will issue his card to the public

on Monday morning in The Intelligencer. It will include the statement of Mr. Campbell of Onio, who seted as his friend Mr. Burtingame will address a great mass meeting at Dayton, Ohio, on the 30th icat. WASHINGTON, Friday, July 25-11 P. M.

The House is now sitting, but with a thin at tendarce. In a discussion between the friends of Fillmore and Buchanan, Mr. Barksdale of Miss. and Mr. Housson of Ala. affirmed that Buchanan was nom nated because be stood precisely upon the same ground as Pierce, and because his Northern advocates, who controlled the nomination, planted themselves distinctly on identical principle as to Slavery and Southern rights.

Herbert has just been acquitted. When the Foreman as nounced the result, the Court-House resounded with applause. Herbert then left with Marshall, and entered a carriage to join his rejoic-

ing friends. The Members of Congress will visit Vanderbilt's steamer to-morrow, where they will be entertained. WASHINGTON, Friday, July 25-11:10 P. M.

Herbert has been acquitted, and the news has created intense excitement in the city, and may result in a duel between +x-Mayor Lenox and Mr. Ratcliffe, the counsel for defense, growing out of a severe remark of censure upon the verdict made by Mr. Lenox. The parties have been arrested and held to bail to keep the peace. The Judge's course, who is of the same politics with Herbert is deserving of severe censure.

THE DUELISTS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 25, 1856. Mr. Burlingame was arrested this morning and save Mr. Campbell for security. Mr. Campbell has prepared a statement of facts for publication. since his connec ion with the case, and Mr. Burlingame will also issue a card. The choice of Canada for meeting was made by Mr. Campbell, and against protestations by Mr. Burlingame, who

had powers of discrimination.

ANOTHER REPORT. WASHINGTON, Friday, July 25, 1856. Mr. Burlingame, in answer to a warrent, ap-

FROM WASHINGTON.
Washesoror, Friday, July 25, 1856.
The Jury in the Herbert case, after retiring for three quarters of an bour, returned a verdict of acquittal. The announcement was received with musifestations of joy and delight, and Mr. Herber: was i unedistely surrounded by his friends, who accompanied him to Kirkwood House. of joy and delight, and Mr. Herber: was i unedistely surrounded by his friends, who accompanied him to Kirkwood House.

About 6 o'clock Mr. Preston, for the prosecution, wished to reply to Mr. Walker's strictures, which was objected to by the other counsel for Mr. Herbert. Ex-Mayor Lenox, who was standing, was overheard by Mr. Ratcliffe to observe that that was "un'air" or "unju-t." Mr. Ratcliffe sharply said in reply "they wanted no outside interference h-re," and in the course of the hurried colloquy that ensued Mr. Les ox called Mr. Ratcliffe a liar. Mr. Ratc iffe immediately dashed at Mr. Lenox, but Mr. Brarley quickly interposed and prevented a collision. Such is the version of the affair. Subsequently Deputy Marshal Phillips made a complaint before Justice Thompson, who was on the precises, that he had reason to believe Mr. Ratcliffe had sent and Mr. Lenox had received a challenge.

Mr. Ratcliffe was forthwith arrested and held to bail in \$3 000 not to fight a duel. A warrant was served on Mr. Lenox, who has failed to appear.

The reply of Mr. Burlingame to Mr. Brooks will probably be published on Monday.

The members of the House having formally accepted Mr. Vanderbilt's invitation, will visit his steamer to morrow afternoon.

souri River with his other region

arrived at Fort Leavenworth.

It was reported that a party of Cheyeane Indians had attacked the guard-house at Fort Kearney and rescued some of the Indians confined there, making good their retreat, with the loss of three killed.

Col Fauxtleroy arrived here yesterday from New Mexico, and reports all quiet among the Indians in the Northern part of the Territory.

REPEAL OF THE PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW IN NEW-BRUNSWICK.

8T JOHN, N. B , Friday, July 25, 1856. The Prohibitory Liquor Law has been repealed by our Legislature by a vote of 38 to 2, and the License Law has been revived.

SUICIDE OF A HOTEL KEEPER. Oswigo, Friday, July 25, 1856.

Luman Lawrence, proprietor of the M-zico Hotel
in the village of Mexico, Oswego County, o-maitted
suicide this morning by cutting his throat. Pscuniary
difficulties supposed to be the cause.

THE SOUTHERN MAIL. BALTHERN MAIL.

BALTHORE, Friday, July 25, 1856.

New Orleans papers of Saturday of last week are received, but they contain no news.

The Charleston papers publish an address from Mr. Brooks to his constituents, which is very sharp. He asks a reflection or disapproval of his conduct in assaulting Mr. Summer.

THE TRIBUNE KANSAS FUND.

The Senate pareed six private bills, and one provi-	n	179 50	Putnam	1.0
dirg for the compulsory pre-payment of postage on all	A reader, No. wich	1 00	Karess, Zanesvilile	10
printed matter.	"Fremout and Dayton,"		R. Mostgowery Friend, Connecticut	10
A motion was then made that the Senate adjourn	Boston	1 00	Friend, Connecticut	20
till Monday.	Joh Law	1 (0	W. B. 8mith	2 0
Mr. ADAMS asked the yeas and nays on this motion,	J F Massey		A Poor Minister	10
but they were not ordered, only four Senators second-	Rev. J. Kilbourn	2 10	Geo. J. Bennett M. D.	10 0
ing the call.	F. M. Woodford		W. Cambridge	5 0
Mr. ADAMS remarked it was extraordinary that		2 00	J. Ganong	10
such a motion should be made within three weeks of	W. R. Montgomery	2 00	G. S	10
the termination of the session, and when there was so	For Kansas, Postsmouth	1 00	P. Proutty	20
the termination of the session, and when there was so	J. Ford	2 00	J. Dike	1 0
much bus ness yet to be acted upon. It seemed as if	A. Terry, collected, at	62 00	J. B Saxter	10
Senators were afraid to record their votes on the ques-	A. J. P		L. R. Murray	10
tion to adjourn over.	G. F Lucas		Kansas, Patterson	10
Mr. TOOMBS answered that nobody was afraid, but	Thomas Cook		A Friend of Free Kan-	115.3
the Senate was now far ahead of the House, and if	E. Marks	5 60	_ 044	20
they sat but three days in the week it would be just as	G. Bill jr		Kansas, from a Demo-	10
well for the country. He did not believe there was	Noble	1 00	crat 30 years standing.	5 0
a single bill on the calendar that ought to pass.	E. A. N	1 00	H. M. Hagar	10
The motion to acjourn till Monday was agreed to by	A. C. Clement		Thomas Lavarder	10 0
yeas 28, nays 4. Adjourned.	D J. 8		R. Hosie	10
,	W. W. Hudsen	1 00	R. Tait.	10
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.	Z. E. Allen	1 00	Wm McNair	20
	J. Booth	5 00	T. R	10
A message was received from the President, recom-	A Schenectady Mechan.	1 00	J. H. Stubole	10
mer ding an appropriation of \$250,000, to complete the	J. Al drue		E. C. Botefo-d	20
purchase of the building in Philadelphia for the Post-	A T. B		Dutch Dominie	10
Office there, and \$50,000 for fitting up the same.	B. Silliman, ses	1 00	O. Root	13 0
The House considered and passed twenty private	J. H. Bradley		Andrew Bead	10
bills, including the Senate bill for the relief of the	L M Parmalee		A. O. Clark	10
w'dows and orphans of the officers and seamen and	C. Starr	1 00	W. R. Lockwood	10
marines of the sloop of war Albany and the brig Por-	J G. Barbour	1 40	T. J	1 0
poise. The bill provides that the 18th of April and the	J. W. White	10 00	Jesse Reed	10
29th of June, 1855, shall be taken as the days on which	Lewis R. Huributt		J. M. Hall	1 6
the vessels were lost, and from which the pensions	S. C. Brown		A friesd	10
shall commence.	E. B. Huntington		Jas. Bette	10
The House then took a recess till 7 p. m.	B J Daskam		A friend	10
EVENING SESSION.	W. W. Smith	1 00	J. D. Warren	10
	Robert Stephens		C R. Ferris	1 0
Mr. CRAWFORD, speaking on the Slavery ques-	Bez de Beeley		W. R. Ritch	1 0
tion, said the North never respected the Missouri re-	M. W. Pricet		Andrew Wrought	5
striction except when it worked to their advantage,	Iseac Vi co		Miss Emma Dickson	1 0
while the South acknowledged it in the Oregon bill.	Robert B. Scott	1 00	Miss Sophia Harmon	10
The Compromise measures of 1850 gave the South	George H Hoard		Mice Abby Laidsw	10
nothing to which she was not entitled, and now what	Solomen Weeks		Miss Eliza McDowell	
was thus secured to them is to be repudiated by the	Wm. Ferguson	1 00	Miss Christians Smith	
two parties opposed to the Democracy.	Henry Swift	1 00	Miss Susan Knapp Miss Elizabeth Jubman.	2
Mr. JEWEIT said if M . Fremont should succeed	John Grieve	1 00	Miss Sarah A. Booth	2
on purely sectional grounds, the result would be dis-	Robert Lamb	1 00	Miss Mary Stevens	2
astrous to the Union. He proceeded to show that the	Eaward Phillips	1 90	Mise Mary Boots	2
principles and policy of the Know-Nothings were in	At drew Murray		Miss M. McCaffney	1 0
direct conflict not only with the Federal Union, but	Thomas Ferguson		C. M. Booth	1 0
with the Constitution of every State of which he had	C. Perrigo		T. B. Lacy	10
knowledg+.	E. Rockwell	1 60	S. Erwin	16
Mr. COX defended the principles of the American	G. Biobaw	1 00	E. W. O	10

KANSAS.

From Our Special Correspondent. FRANKLIN, K. T., July 16, 1856.

Franklin is by no means so busy a place as when the whole travel and commerce of the Kaw Valley went through it. Still it improves, and in spite of the uses the Ruffians have made of it, bids fair to clea itself. It has always been considered a Pro-Slavery den, but this is incorrect, as a large majority of the citizens of the town and vicinity are Pres-State men. Standing on the edge of the Shawnee Reservation, it is of course the first place the traveler coming up the Westport road sees. It was settled chiefly by Missourians, and was considered rathe hard place for Free-State people, but in the progress of events these Missourians became converts to Free-State principles, which after all was aristocratic burden upon poor white men? The process of conversion has not been regarded very amisbly by the Border Ruffians. Their threats against recusant settlers from Missouri, however have only aroused the ire and resistance of these

men.

Recently a band of the young Southern emigrants have seen proper to locate in Franklin. There were only about a dozen of them. They lived in a house that has been used as a guard-house; were armed, and generally went fishing, or were engaged in some less laudable occupation, their mission evidently being prospective in its character. During one of their Izaak Waltonish trips to ter. During one of their Izaak Waltonish trips to the Wakerusa, it appears they were so indiscreet as to leave their guns in their guard-room behind them; some few of these were Sharp's rifles—how obtained history saith not. It appears that these guns were reported missing, some of the citizens of the place having doubtless taken charge of them. This I have been told, and give as an unimportant rumor. The fellows are here yet, and need not want for arms so long as the United States arms belonging to the Territory are in the warehouse of the Southern Pro-Slavery Aid assents.

l have just seen two men from the south part of the Territory, and both state that there is a large camp of young Southerners on Middle Creek, some ten miles south of Osawattamie. They are said to number 240 men; they are armed; live in tents; talk a little about "building a town," a very likely talk a little about "building a town," a very likely story for emigrants sustained here merely for the purpose of being ready to fight, and who have no mesns of their own. They had commenced to build a fort, however, and will, I have no doubt, complete that, if not too lazy. A settler living in the neighborhood of their camp, went into it, and by palming himself off as "S. G. Q.," got a few items. One man told him they had spies out—two in Lawrence one at Caswattania one at Leaven. in Lawrence, one at Osawattamie, one at Leaven

worth, and one at Topeka.
One of my informants had been robbed by them in this wise: He was overtaken on his road, be-tween the Potawatamie and Middle Creek, by tween the Potawaramie and middle Creek, by five of these fellows, who were mounted and armed, two of them having Sharp's rifles. One of the gang set off, and, laying his hand on the mane of the young Free-State man's horse, said:

"Have you sny arms!"
"Well, no, nothing but an old pepper-box of a pistol that my aunt gave me when I left home," "Well, hand it over."

"I don't want any trouble with you, gentle-men." was the reply; "but it is against my prin-ciples to give up anything in that way that I may "D-n your principles-hand it over without

"Young man—young man," said an elderly Ruf-fish, of the conservative school, who was bestriding a flea-bitten gray horse, with a United States mus-ket on his shoulder: "Young man, let me counsel het en his shoulder; "Young man, let me couns you against resistance. The demand is made up you by those who know what they are doing, as

you may be thankful that you are in no persona

danger."
Whether this mild logic, or the observation that
the two members of this "posse" who had Sharp's
rifles were "making indications," was the 'porsuasive, I know not, but his "aunt's pepper-box"

rifles were many indications, was the persusive, I know not, but his "aunt's pepper-bor" was handed over. He was next requested to dismount, and the man who had laid his hand on the traveler's berse informed him that they should keep the animal until the "end of the war." At this the young man was very indignant, and commenced a declaration of his rights, &c., which was cut short by the Conservative Ruffian.

"Young man, you may feel grateful that you have fallen into the hands of those who won't abuse you have."

The man who had taken the horse took off the saddle and bridle and told the traveler he might keep them as a memento mori of them. While this was going on, a red-bearded fellow, with a dirty blue flamel shirt, got hold of him; began by accusing him of being an "Abolitionist" and a app, and finished by picking his pocket—realizing by the operation 35 cents all told—" cash, specie funds."

The conservative man, to do him justice, de-

The conservative man, to do him justice, de-neunced his red-bearded confederate, and declared that it was "wrong," and must not be done. His protest, however, like President Pierce's regrets for Kansas outrages, did not amount to remedy or

I learn that the Ruffians are getting futo some trouble in Missouri, on account of some men who have dared to disapprove of the proceedings of the invading Ruffans, being mobbed. I have been amused by reading the "conservative" resolutions passed at a meeting held in Clay County, to condemn the mobbing of a Mr. Sessions, who had ignored the Ruffans. One of these "conservative" lutions ran thus:

resolutions ran thus:

"1st. That the people of Clay County deem it to be a matter of vital importance to Missouri and the South that Karses should be made a Slave State, and that they are ready and willing to use all legal and honorable means to secure that end."

What particular business it is of Clay County, Missouri, whether Kansas be a Free or Slave State, is not very apparent; and what "legal and honorable means" they can employ to "secure such an end," is equally mysterious. It may be very well for those who have the figment of a soul left in Missouri, to object to the suppression of Free Speech in their own community; for this power, once established, may bolster other things beside Slavery. But, after all, the ultra Border Ruffans are right. They know that "Clay County" can bave no pretensions to making "Kansas a Slave State" "legally and honorably;" and they have at least honesty enough to eschew all humbug of that kind. That such resolutions should figure in a set intended to vindicate the freedom of speech, is a significant illustration of Pres Slavery "conservatism" and Border-Rufthe freedom of speech, is a significant illustration of Pro-Slavery "conservatism" and Border-Ruf-

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

TOPERA, Kansas, Monday, July 14, 1856.

Do you know for what Mr. J. Speer, Editor of The Kansas Tribune, and a dozen or more others som of the best men of Kansas-have been compelled to fice from their families and homes and become exiles in a strange land? If you do not, the subjoined letter will initiate you into the secret. How the original letter was obtained I know not, but I have seen it, and the following is a verbatim et literatim copy:
"LECOMPTON, April 20, 1856.

"Maj. J. B. Donaldson: "Lecompton, April 20, 1836.

"Maj. J. B. Donaldson: "Lecompton, April 20, 1836.

"May Dear Siz: Sam' N. Wood is now in Lawrence, and I wish you to send me the writ against him. I arrested him yesterday, and he was lescued from my hands by a mob. The Gov. has called upon Col. Summar for a company to asset me in the execution of the laws. I will have write gotten out against Rebiason and some fuenty others. "SAM'L J. JONES."

"In haste, y'r ob's. "SAM'L J. JONES."

Well, the writ against S. N. Wood was sent to "Y'r ob's," but when he went to agreet that gentleman legally, he found him—not at home. He before arrested, or attempted to arrest 3. N. Wood, without a warrant or any show of authority wnatever, but "some twenty others" not bring clear-sighted enough to perceive any difference between a private citizen and a bogus secord-banded Sheriff acting without the "papers, took occasion to give him their views upon the surject, and he concluded to leave. But the same sphit (bad whisky) that makes a packed Grand Jury find an indistrement against a hotel and two printing presses, and try experte and order the destruction of the same for being nuisances, all at one heat, made a preliminary Granoffury and Court of S. J. Jones, and he decices that they are guilty of felony. It was for the arrest of these men that J. B. Donaldson assembled around Lawrence several hundred ruffians, and afterward turked them loose to plunder and sack that unhappy town.

J. H. K.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

From Our Special Correspondent.
PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 25, 1856.

The Republican activity and intensity in New-York-what a contrast to the duliness of the cause here! To begin with the newspapers: you have one hundred thousand daily cheap ne *spapers devoted to the Republican cause, where you have one thousand here. Nay, more, your newspapers are almost surrendered to the work of the Republican cause—editorially—nearly every other topic being lost sight of, while whole pages of reading columns are filled with documentary matter and political news of an electioneering character. Here, however, the few papers that speak of Republicanism do it incidentally. Are the leading editorials here necessarily on the great topic. Not at all. If I take up one of the journals, ten to leading article is on anything else than canism. And mark, moreover, the two cent New York papers occupy precisely the same popular rank in New-York that the one cent do here; or, in other words, the people as a mass are as ready to pay two cents for a paper there as they are one cent here. The field, therefore, seems won in New-York, while in Philadelphia and Eastern Pennsylvania the field is to be won. Now, it seems to me, considering that the success of the Republican cause depends on carrying Pennsylvania, and the chances are not brightening in any wonderful degree in this quarter, owing to the manner in which Pennsylvanis is neglected. It does seem that the Republicans with neglected. It does seem that the Republicans with you are taking matters very easily. A great deal of work is to be done here, or the cause is lost; and the workmen are wanting. I exposed this matter some weeks since, and matters remain about the same as before. To put Philadelphia on the same plane with New York there should be many thousand cheap daily papers issued up to the day of election, devoted to Republicanism in spirit and detail; and how many are there? Hardly enough to begin to make an impression? What good are Harrisburg Conventions, with delegates coming from other States thereto, if the political soil here is not properly worked in the meantime? soil here is not properly worked in the meantime What is the use of a Kansas Fund if Pennsylva

The labor here falls on a few, and it is immense.
There are literally five hundred active men in the cause in New-York to one here. But Pennsylvania will be gained if the States already insured sylvania will be gained if the States already insured will give her of the abundance of their intelligence. We must take Philadelphia as it is, and act accordingly. Of the great cities, it is the nearest the Slave States: it has, I have showed, a whole wilderness of antecedents binding it to the Slave oligarchy; and if it is to be delivered, it will not be by being left alone. If it is so left, all the writings and speakings in New-York in favor of Fremont

and speakings in New-York in favor of Fremontare a waste of powder.

The Coroner's Jury of this city, and the able District-Attorney, W. B. Reed, have got through their Railroad Massacre case. The Jury brings a charge of criminal carelessness against Hoppel, Conductor of the excursion train, and pronounce the arrangement of the Company wholly inadequate on such occasions.

W. H. F.

VOTE OF THE PROVIDENCE BANKERS .- I send you the result of a vote for President by the Bank Clerks in this city, and should be glad to learn that the young benkers can do as well for the Pathfinder any

A vote was taken on the New York Central Railroad Ju v 23, as follows:

THE LATE RAILROAD DISASTER.

Prom The Philadelphia Bulletin, July 25.

From The Philadelphia Bulletin, July 25.

Sixty-six lives are now known to have been lost by the late calamity on the North Pennsylvania Railroad. The wounded probably exceed one hundred. The list of the dead which we publish in another column is the first complete and correct one that has been made, difficulties of various kinds having interfered to prevent the reporters from procuring accurate statements. Many bodies were burned almost to asher; some were so mutilated as to be totally beyond recignition; others were unknown for some time although not materially disfigured. But the catalogue of the dead which we give to day comprehends all, we trust, that perished by the disaster.

Bo fearful a destruction of human life has never before occurred on any railroad in the world; and the circumstances of the destruction were of so frigatful a nature as to ado materially to its horror. The public will now den and that some measures be taken to being to justice those who may be preved to have, by their neglect or recklessness, brought on the estastrophe. The verdict of the Coroner's Jury in this city does not assistate to charge the conductor of the excursion train with "criminal negligen e." It also condemns the company for a want of proper regulations, especially on excursion trains. The offending conductor is under arrest in Montgomery County, where the disaster occurred, and where, no donot, he will be tried. What measures will be adopted against the company we have not leanned.

VERDICT OF THE PHILADELPHIA CORONER'S JURY.

CORONER'S JURY.

The Philadelphia Inquest met last evening at the Eleventa Ward Station-House. There were no further witnesses to be examined, and, after deliberating until near midnight, the Jury rendered the following.

1. The Inquest find that the Rev. Daniel Sheridan, Edw. Hall, Elizabeth Gun, Thomas Kelly, Burnard Runnigan, Michael O'Brian, John Magaire, James McIntyre, Francis Walls, James Quigley, Catherine McGurk, John Scribben, John Ryan, Hugh Campbell, James Rowlin, Mary McErrlain. Lawrence Dullon, and Henry Harrs, died in the City of Philadelphia, from violence indicted on Thursday, the 17th of July, near Camp Hill Station, on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, within the County of Montgomery.

2. That such deaths resulted from the violent collision of two trains of locomotive engines and passenger cars belonging to and under the management of said Company.

cars belonging to and under the management of said Compary.

3. That the said collision was occasioned by the criminal negligence of Alfred Hoppel, who, as a conductor, was in charge of the excursion train running from Philadelphia to Fort Washington, and who careleasly and negligently ran his train beyond the sideling at Edge Hill.

4. That the regulations of the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company for the running of excursion trains are insufficient, especially in this: that there is no provision for special instructions to the conductor of the regular trains when excursion trains are on the road. That the said regulations are further defective in this, in permitting regular trains on a road of nineteen mites in length, to start at or near the time, when excursion trains are expected to arrive.

That adequate provision is not made for the regulation and comparison of the watches used by the Conductors and Engineers on the road.

The Inquest make these last findings as the expression of their opinion, and as required by their duty to the public.

Before separating, the Jury returned a vote of

the public.

Before separating, the Jury returned a vote of
thanks to William B. Reed, esq., for his courtesy and
attention to the Jury during the progress of the inves-

CLOSE OF THE EVIDENCE BEFORE THE MONTGOMERY COUNTY CORONER.

CLOSE OF THE EVIDENCE BEFORE THE MONTGOMERY COUNTY CORONER.

We learn from Fort Washington that the evidence before the Montgomery County Cotoner was closed this morning. The last witness called was Joseph Edwards, a brakesman on Vanstavoren's train.

The testimony of Mr. Edwards coutains no new facts. It was corroborative of the evidence of Mr. Lee, the engineer of the train, as published in The Bulletin.

At 11 o'clock the room at the hotel where the inquest is being held was cleared, and the jury begun a duscussion of the vercict.

It was (unofficially) understood that the verdict would result as in the Philadelphia inquest, against conductor Hoppel. None of the Mostgomery County Jury have yet read the verdict pronounced in this city, a though ene of them came very near doing so inadvertently this morning.

Coroner Delavon was at Fort Washington this morning in consultation with Coroner Jacoby. A number of the officers of the Rautroad Company, and friends of the parties were also on the spot.

It was, of course, un certain at what time the verdict would be rendered, but it was supposed that the result would be made known this afternoon or evening. Nothing had been said of appending "findings" similar to the the last three in the Philadelphia verdict.

FULL AND CORRECT LIST OF THE KILLED. FULL AND CORRECT LIST OF THE KILLED.

The difficulties in the way of obtaining a full and complete list of the killed by the recent terrible disaster on the North Pennsylvania Railroad have been such that we have been unable to obtain such a list until this morbing. We are indebted to Mr. Charles Burns, a citizen of the Seventeenth Ward, for a complete list of the names of the victims. Mr. B. was personally acquainted with most of the persons who lost their fives, and he enjoyed opportunities for ascertaining full particulars. The result of his labors is as follows: MALES. John Dud

Der Dariel Sh Michael Burrs, -jr.
Hugh Campbell,
Lawrence Dillon,
James McIntire,
Barnard Green. James Roy,
James Congdon,
Henry Harvey.
Edward Hall,
Daniel Marlow,
John McGuire,
John Gribbons, Wm. J. Barnett, John Dugan, John Ryans, James Hickey, Henry Cerr, John McGraw. Cornelius Coakeley, James Hickey,
John Brady,
Henry Harris,
Patrick Flaherty,
John Devlin,
John Sloan,
Edward Flanagan, James Conin, Patrick Hickey, Francis Walls, Michael McAleer. John McVey, Hugh Tracy, Thomas Kelly, Thomas Kelly, Michael T. Haggerty, Edward Flanagan,
James Gallegher,
Lewis Rivel,
Patrick Fanagan,
Michael O'Brien,
Ecmund P. Gillon,
James Muiholland,
James Loaque,
James Devire,
Hugh O'Neil,
Berna James Flaherty, Patrick Kearney, James Quigley, Jehn McAleer,

Serah McQuigan, Kate McGurk, Ellen Clarke, Mary McErlain, Sally McGre, Sarah McGraw, Bridget McClean Catherine Coakeley, Rosanna Mulholland, Elizabeth Gunn, Ann Lully, Mrs. Mary O. Daniels, Mary Scott, Bridget McClean

Teresa Callahao.

Males 51, Females 15, Total killed, 66.
The names marked with an asteriak (*) have not ade public.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 25, 1856. The Coroner's Jury of Montgomery County, on the Northern Pennsylvania Railroad calamity, rendered verdict this afternoon, attributing the accident Conductor Hoppel's disobedience of the regulations and acquitted the late Mr. Van Stavoren, conducto of the down train, and Engineer Lee, of all blame.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN JOHN STREET

TROUBLE AMONG THE METHODISTS. For some time past the John street Methodist Epis

copal Church property, located in John street, be-tween Nassau and William streets, has been the cause of much trouble, owing to a division among the congregation. Two parties have been formed, known as the up-towners and down towners, both of whom seart their right to hold or dispose of the property as should in their judgment appear proper.

These members who moved up town resolved amounts of the contract of t

themselves to dispose of the property and appropriate the proceeds toward the erection of an edifice in the upper part of the city. This resolution, however becoming known to the congregation residi the lower part of the city was stoutly opposed, where upon a litigation ensued which is still pending in the Supreme Court. After the suit was commenced the down-town pertion of the congregation who held pos-session of the edifice, still continued wors) iping therein

The up-town party insisted upon having the churc-closed, and gave notice that on and after the 13th of decision had been made in the case. The up-towns new determined, to close the church, although

not authorized by law to do so, and undertook yester. day afternoon to obtain forcible possession of the edi-fice. An ir-junction having been laid upon a large number of the down-towners, the most prominent men on that aide, prohibiting them from going into the aburch, they (the down-towners) accordingly placed came eight or ten women in the edifice in order to maintain the preservion. These women have accordingly remained in the church night and day since the commencement of the serious difficulty—keeping the doors and windows secured against any ordinary

means of ingress. Late in the afternoon of yesterday a constable ramed Thompson, so we are informed, with a posse of men, ten or twelve in number, (rowdies to all appear-ances), appeared at the edifice and made a desperate attempt to gain powersier. The row-dier, after breaking some windows, effected an entrance, but for a brief period only. The down-towners hearing of the difficulty soon rallied, and together with about two hundred sympathizers, gathered about the edifice, received at all hazarde to expel

the intruders, and protect the venerable sanctuary in-which their fathers had worshipe it.

From appearances, everything had been arranged by the up towners to secure their end. A large num-ber of timbers had been brought in frost of the building by this party for the purpose of barricading the doors and windows after they should have obtained; possession. About this time Mayor Wood, having been informed of the proceeding, and that a riot was likely to ensue, detailed a police force to-preserve

Captain Leonard with a large force of mea under command was soon on the ground. The excitement at this time, notwithstanding the presence of the Police force, was very great. The down-towners having gained possession of the main gateway forced the font doors to the building which were stoutly protected by the rowdies, who had effected their ingress as before stated.

The police then forced their way through the crowd to the door, when the party inside, fearful of the con-sequences, made a hasty retreat and succeeded in ecceping in the confusion of the moment. 8-me of these rowdies in their exit were severely handled by the police, upon whom they at empted an assault.

the police, upon whom they attempted an assault.

The crowd, which row had increased to nearly one thousand persons, was speedily dispersed by the police, leaving the church in possession of the downtown party. Thompson, who headed the gang who thus ruthlessly attempted to invade a sanctuary dedicated to divine worship, was hissed by the crowd, who were universal in their condomnation of such an

He and his gang, who, it is stated, were em by the up town party, finding all attempts to obtain possession forcib'y of the edifice unavailing, left the ground, taking with them the timbers they had brought to barricade the doors in the event of their The women inside were much alarmed, but no at

tempt was made to injure them personally. At a late hour last night all was quiet.

EXECUTION OF THE NEGRO WILSON.

The negro George Wilson, who was found guilty of the murder of Captain William Palmer of the schooner Endors Imogene, was hung yesterday at White Plains, Westchester County. Up to the last mement of his life he avowed his innocence, and died without anything more being elicited in reference to this tragedy than was brought out on the trial. About twe thousand people, including quite a number of women, were drawn together from the surrounding country, and the buildings and trees in the vicinity of the jul were

bui dings and trees in the vicinity of the jail were crowded with persons eager to winness the execution. For ten days previous to Sunday last Wilson affected insanity, and supposed by so doing he would not be hurg but finding that nothing sould be effected by this, he then requested Sheriff Little to interpose with the Governor, and get the sertence commuted to imprisonment. He said: "If I had \$500, you very soon "would get the sentence charged."

The Rev. Mr. Lockwood of New Jersey, and a number of reporters, visited the prisoner in his call on Thursday evening when he appeared quite hvely and talkative. The Rev. Mr. Lockwood saked Wilson if he knew him. Wilson replied: "I think I do. You "look very much like Greer, the confidence man." As to his religious belief, he thought he must be a Know Nothing. Mr. Lockwood remained and conversed with the criminal until about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, when he seemed rather more serious and more commu when he seemed rather more serious and more con nicative, but still continued to deny all participation in the matter Yesterday he seemed much depressed, and remained upon his bed, and declined to hold any conversation. He had strong topes of a reprieve up to

Sheriff and the Executive.

About twenty minutes before Wilson was brought out I'e was told that he had but a few minutes more to live, and he ought not to die with a lie upon his tongue, but if he hoped for salvation he should make a confession. He made no reply, and was not urged further. At about 12 o'clock preparations were begun for the

execution. The gallows was erected in a small yard between the Jail and Clerk's Office, and inclosed at each end with a high board fence. As it was feared that the people, in their anxiety to witness the execu-tion, would break down the fence, two military companies, the National Guards Company A, from Mor-rizenis, and the Lockwood Guard, from Sing Sing, were called out, and guarded the entrances to the Court-House and yard. About one hundred persons were sworn in as special deputies, and in entering the yard the Guards had great difficulty in maintaining order. The gallows was constructed of two uprig posts about twelve feet high, with a cross-piece, ov which the rope was passed on two pulleys, and the weights, six fifty-sixes, were suspended about three feet from the ground; and on cutting the cord, the weights fall and jerk the culprit up with great force. At about 1 o'clock Sheriff Little and Assistant Mr. Deveau, together with the Jury, extered the cell.
The short rope was then adjusted around Wilson's neck. He was then brought out between two meanot being able to stand. As he came under the gal-lows, he dropped down upon the platform, and for a moment, with his eyes upturned, appeared to be uttering a prayer. He was then raised into a chair, and his breast heaved as though it would burst: nad for a moment it was believed be was dying. The risoner was discussed in a pair of white duck pasts, a white shirt with black trimming on the or sleeves, and a black sash around his waist.

The Rev. Mr. Lockwood came forward and said that Wilson said he desired no further religious instruction, and only wished to die in peace and quietly.
Wilson then revived, and the executioner

o confesse, when Wilson said, "I did it."

Mr. Lockwood, ex-Sheriff, then went up and a "George, do you know me ?" He replied, "Ye a, I slways knew you as a friend. I did not say I was "guilty; I was misunderstood; I am innocent." He was then asked if he had anything to say to tr a pablic, and replied "No; let me die." He was then raised up, the rope adjusted, the black c ap drawn over his face, and at one o'clock and sixter a m the same latchet that the murderer had us ad in taking the life of Capt. Palmer was used to sever the rone, the weights dropped down, and Wilson was samohed into etern ty. On the instant of being jerk, of up, he searly doubled together, and then settled down. Being a very powerful man, with an uncor smooly large neck, it was not broken, but death was , sused by strangula tion. After three minutes the to was no must

movement whatever, and at four minutes there was one violent convulsion, and r aleation had ceased.

Drs. Weed and Fisher was present, and after the body had been suspended 24 minutes he was prenounced dead. The bady was then cut down, placed in a coffin, and remo red into the jall, where it was intention of the dectors to apply the galvanic bette Nothing could ever be ascertained as to the form

June ultimo, no more service would be held in said church, but the down towners, b.owever, paid no regard to the notice, still continuing to worship in the church believing that said notice was illegal incomuch as to

expressed his readiness to go even to South Caro. lina, but was overruled by his friends' decision, who INDEX.

peared before Justice Hollingshead this m raing is company with Mr. Campbell of Ohio, and the two entered into a joint bond of five thousand dollars that Mr. Burlingame shall not engage in a duel in the District of Columbia, or leave it for such a

XXXIVTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.... Washington, July 25, 1856.
Mr. Wilson submitted a resolution, which lies over, requesting the President to inform the Senate whether the reported reply of General Smith, recasing to protect the citizens of Leaven worth from bands of aimed maranders, was true, and, if so, whether such reply was authorized by instructions from the President or Secretary of War.

The Senate passed six private bills, and one providing for the compulsory pre-payment of postage on all printed matter.

Mr. COX defended the principles of the American party, saying it was illiberal in his colleague to charge them in the absence of a knowledge of facts with

Ceep laid conspiracy.

Mr. BARKSDALE spoke in vindication of the Democracy of the Nor-h and the South, and of the soundness of the former relative to the constitutional rights

f the latter. Mr. READE took issue, and said that Mr. Van Bu-

mr. READE took issue, and said that Mr. Van Baren, a Free-Soiler, was now supporting Mr. Bachasan, besides, seventeen Northern Democrats had voted for Mr. Backs for Speaker because he was a Democrat.

Mr. BARKSDALE was sorry Mr. Reads was not well poeter. If Mr. Van Buren supports Mr. Buchanan, he does so on the platform of principles laid down by the Democracy, throwing aside his Free-Soil habiliments.

abiliments.

The colloquy was further continued, involving the principles of the Democratic and American candidates.

MASSACHUSETTS AMERICAN STATE

CONVENTION. Bostos, Friday, July 25, 1856.
The American State Convention continued its session

ordinary confusion and excitement.

About half past 2 o'clock in the morning the Com

mittee on Permanent Organization reported a list of

The Fillmorites nominated S. King of Roxbury for President; and a vote being then taken, Mr. Baker

of the result, and Mr. Baker took the chair amid

perfect storm of hisses, groans and yells from the Fill-

more side, and cheers from the Fremonters.

About 150 Fillmorestes here left the hall in a body.

Order having been at length obtained, the Conver on proceeded to an informal ballot for a candidate fo

Governor, with the following result: Henry J. Gard-

ner, 242; A. A Richmond of Adams, 85; scattering, 10

confirmed by acclamination.

Henry W. Benchley was nominated for Lieutenan

After nominating for reflection the present State Secretary, Attorney-General, and State Auditor, the Convention, at about 6 o'clock this morning, dis

The Fillmore bolters, with Jonsthan Peirce at their

head, carrying a small American flag, marched to their headquarters, where they organized by the choice of Mr. Pierce for Chairman, and Daniel R.

Bickford for Secretary.

Several brief speeches were made.

Mr. Daniel Warren said he should like to spend the

rest of the night in consultation, but it would hardly

Mr. Warren assured gentlemen that there was

considerable amount of the Fillmore element in Mas

schusetts, and told them they must not be down

hearted in view of anything that had occurred. If the

Stare Council called on the 5th of August did not de

the right thing, then a new State Council must be

On motion of Mr. Warren it was voted that this

neeting indorse the call for a Convention for the

nomination of Fillmore electors to be held on the 6th

VERMONT DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVEN-

VERMONT DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Friday, Jaly 25, 1856.

The Democratic State Convention was held here today—Col J. P. Kidder of West R sndolph presiding. The following non-inations were made: For Governor, the Hon. Henry Keyes of No sbury; Lieutenant Governor, Willis Lyman of Burlington; State Treasurer, James T. Thurs'on of Montpelier; and Electors at Large, John S. Robinson of Bennington and J. P. Kidder. The Convention was well attended, and much enthuriasm was manifested.

A series of resolutions expressing the utmost confidence in the shillty and patriotism of Messra. Buckanan and Breckinnidge; indorsing the Cincinnati pistform; approving the Kansas-Nebraska Act, and cordially indorsing as highly and purely honorable the Administration of Franklin Pierce, were manimously passed.

KANSAS NEWS.

The correspondent of The Intelligencer writes from Kansas that Col. Lane, at the head of six hundred

men, armed with Sharp's rifles, bowie knives and re-

8r. Louis, Friday, July 25, 1856.

It was at this time 4 o'clock in the morning.

The nomination of Mr. Gardner was subsequently

received 306 votes and Mr. King 261.

Tremendous excitement followed the

for President.

Governor.

of August.

The meeting then dissolved.

volvers, crossed the Misrouri into Kansas on Monday last. After crowing, Col. Lane said he would go acfurther now, but return and force his way up the Mis

Gen. Harney, Col. Baker and Capt. Pleasanton ha

eno f.....